

Improve WRF nocturnal LLJ simulation by incorporating turbulence intermittency effect in PBL parameterizations

Badrinath Nagarajan, Yubao Liu, William Y.Y. Cheng, and Thomas T. Warner

NCAR/Research Application Laboratory

Outline



- Motivation & Objectives
- Case Overview
- Model Improvements
- Experiment Results
- Conclusions and Future Work

Motivation



Central Plains NLLJ:

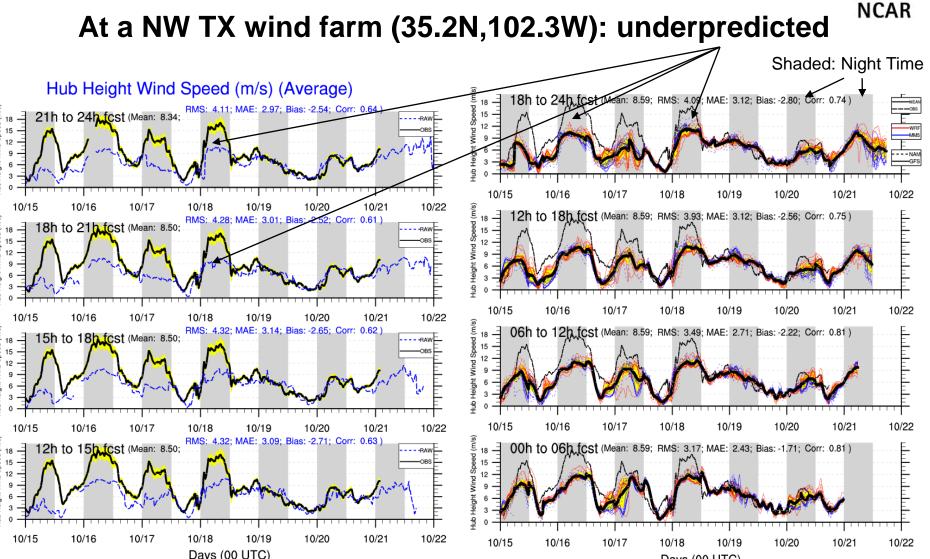
Important wind resource.
Associated with precipitating systems.

Known problems:

However, NLLJ is under-predicted by NWP models.

- Storm et al (2008) reported WRF under predicted NLLJ.
- An example from the Xcel WRF-RTFDDA wind forecasting system

Hub-height Wind Forecast and Obs



Deterministic Forecast

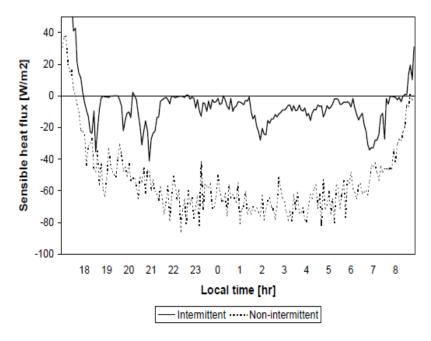
Ensemble Foreca

Objectives



1. LLJ occurs due to several mechanisms*:

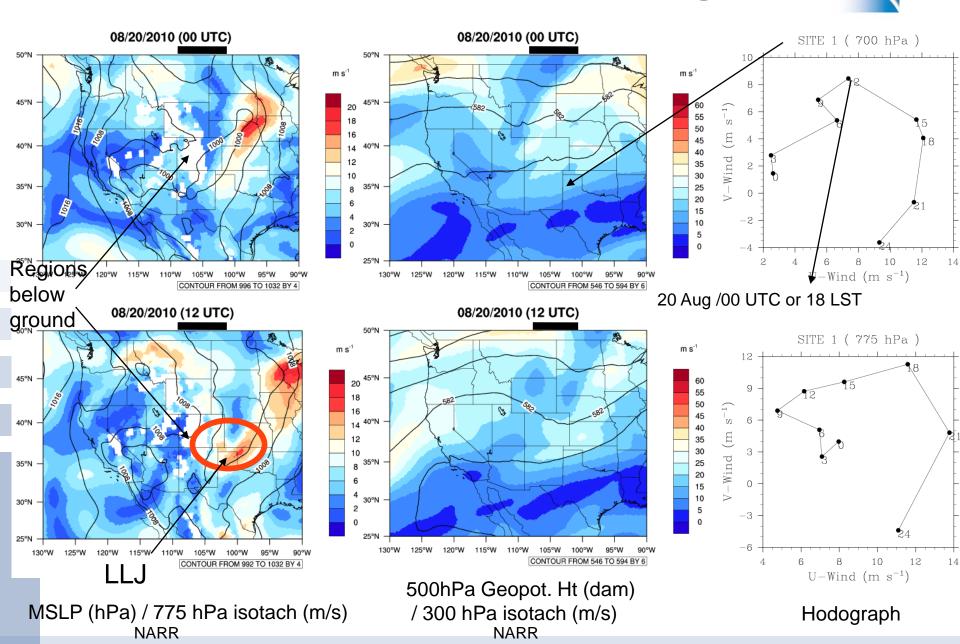
- -Inertial oscillation due to diurnal variation in eddy viscosity
- -Near surface baroclinicity (e.g., sloping terrain or surface lows).
- -Isallobaric forcing due to upper level jet streaks.
- 2. Turbulence Intermittency has not been considered in stable BL parameterizations
- 3. In this work, we incorporated turbulence intermittency into WRF stable parameterizations and tested with case studies.



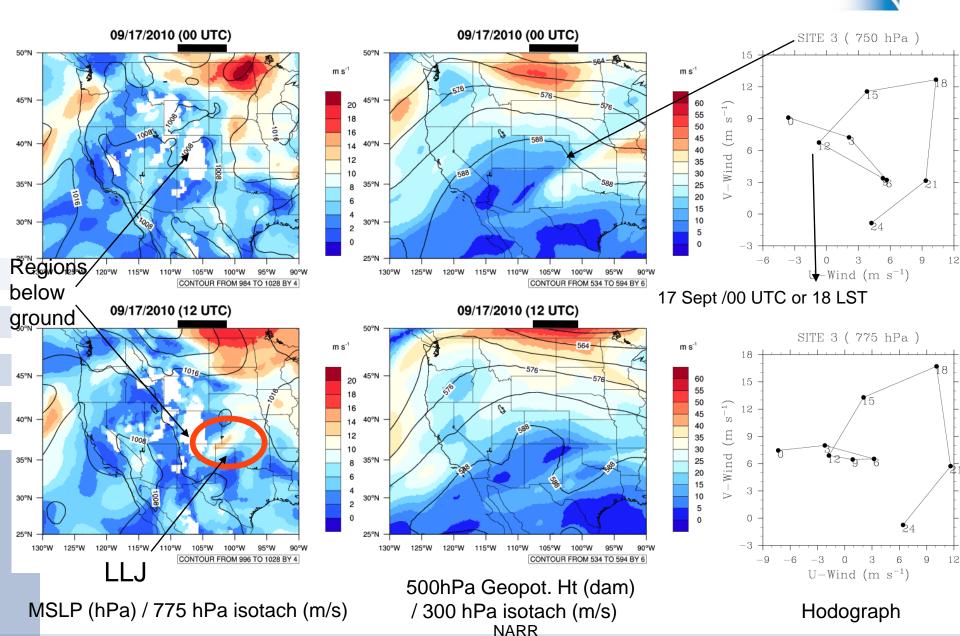
*Blackadar (1957), Holton (1967)

Van de Wiel et al (2002)

Case Overview: 19-20 Aug 2010



Case Overview: 16-17 Sept 2010



Summary-Processes



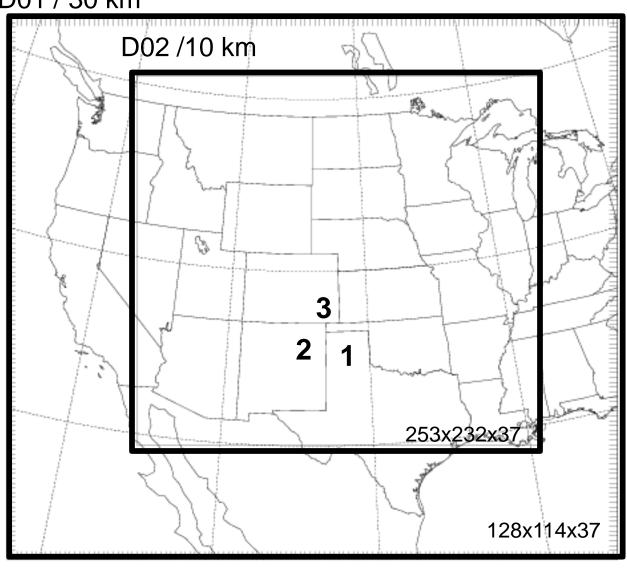
Date	Surface Low	Jet Streaks (300 hPa)	Inertial oscillation	Mechanisms
19-20 Aug	Trough present	Not present	775-700 hPa evident	Inertial osc. & sfc trough
16-17 Sept	Not present	Present	775-750 hPa evident	Isallobaric forcing (?), inertial oscillation.

Model Domain

D01 / 30 km



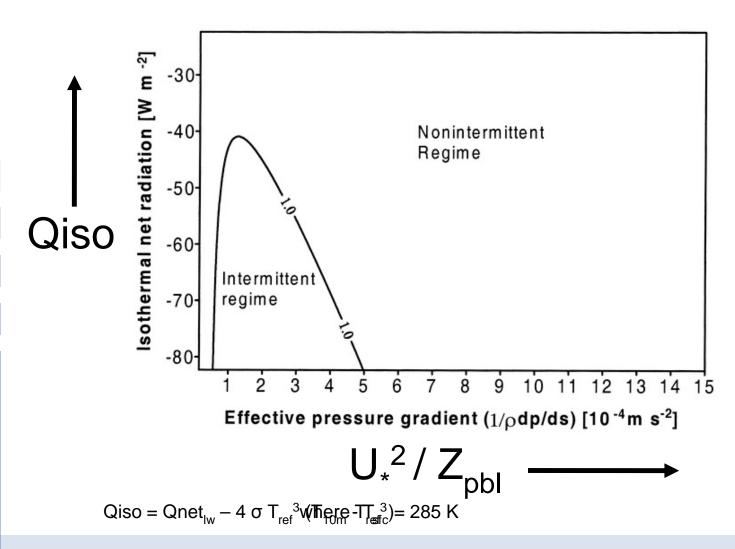
- WRF-ARW V3.2.1
- MYJ / YSU PBL
- ▶ IC: GFS Forecasts
- ►LBC: 3 hourly GFS Forecasts (1X1°)
- ▶24 h forecasts
- ► Model initial times: 19 Aug 2010/12UTC 16 Sept 2010/12UTC



Scheme Description (1)



Van de Wiel et al (2003) turbulent intermittency criteria



Scheme Description (2)



Criteria:

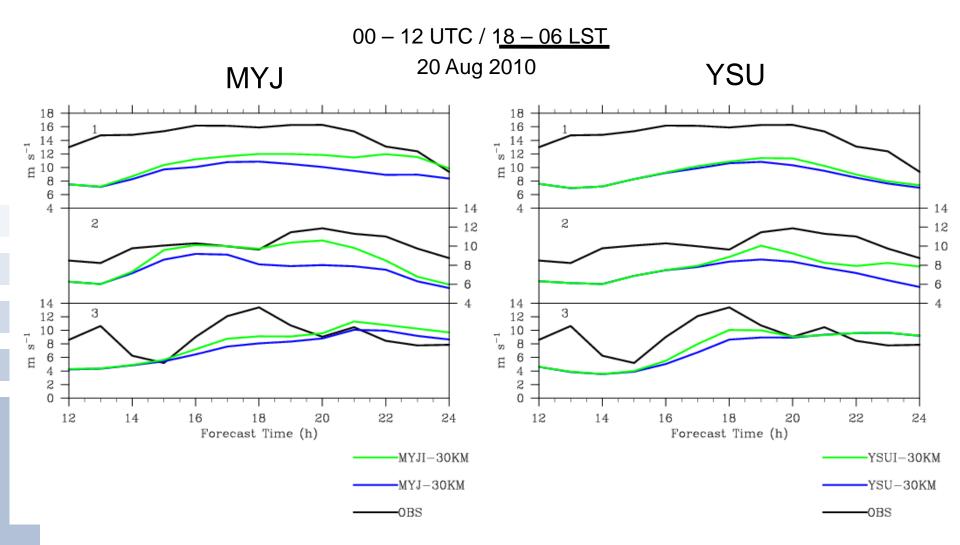
- ightharpoonup -20 W m⁻² < Qiso < -85 W m⁻²
- $I < U_*^2 / Z_{pbl} < 9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m s}^{-2}$
- Local Time: 1800 and 0600

Intermittency Factor (IF):

- a) IF = $(T-T_i)/T$ $T = \Delta x/V_{10}$ and T_i is time interval over which turbulence is intermittent.
- b) T (min/max): Δt /1 h
- c) PBL tendencies multiplied by IF.

Turbine level wind speed* (Model vs Obs) 30 km run

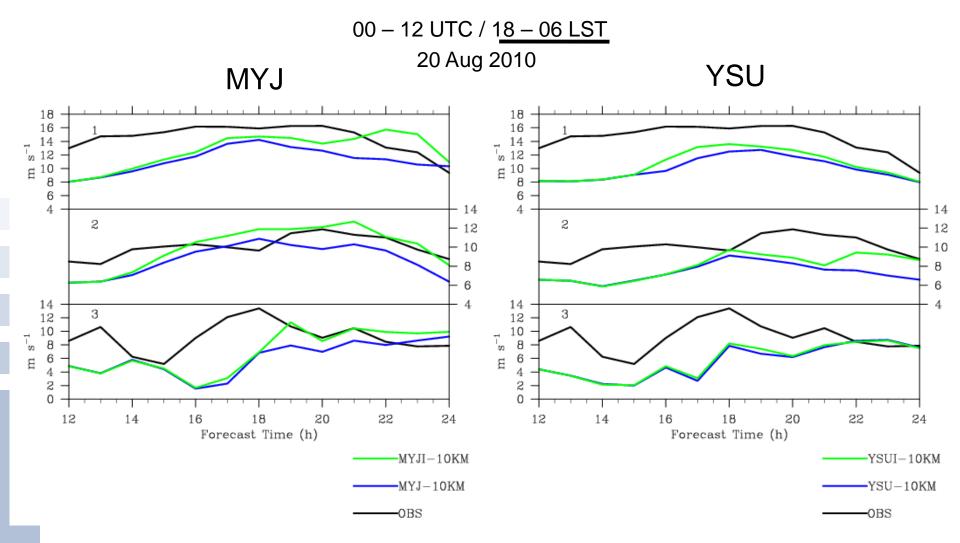




^{*80} m AGL

Turbine level wind speed* (Model vs Obs) 10 km run

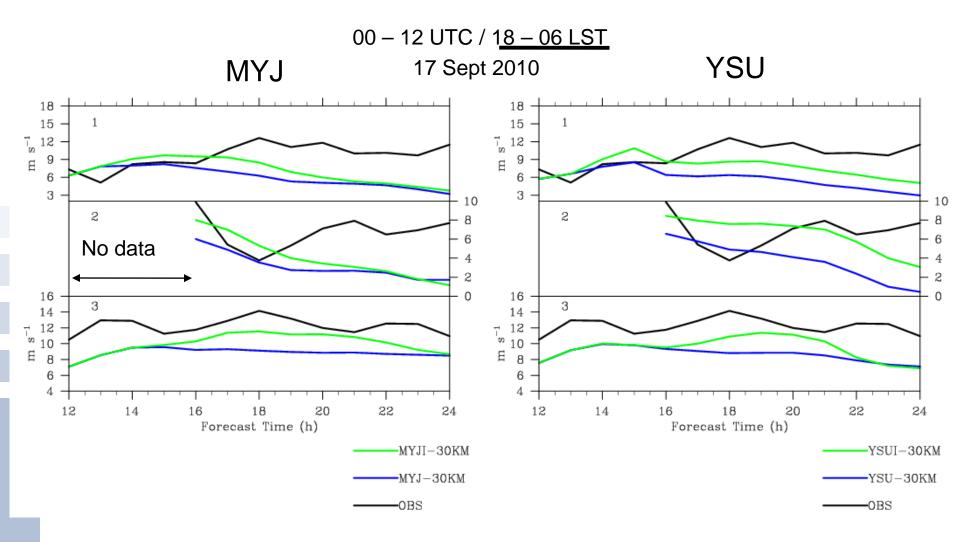




^{*80} m AGL

Turbine level wind speed* (Model vs Obs) 30 km run

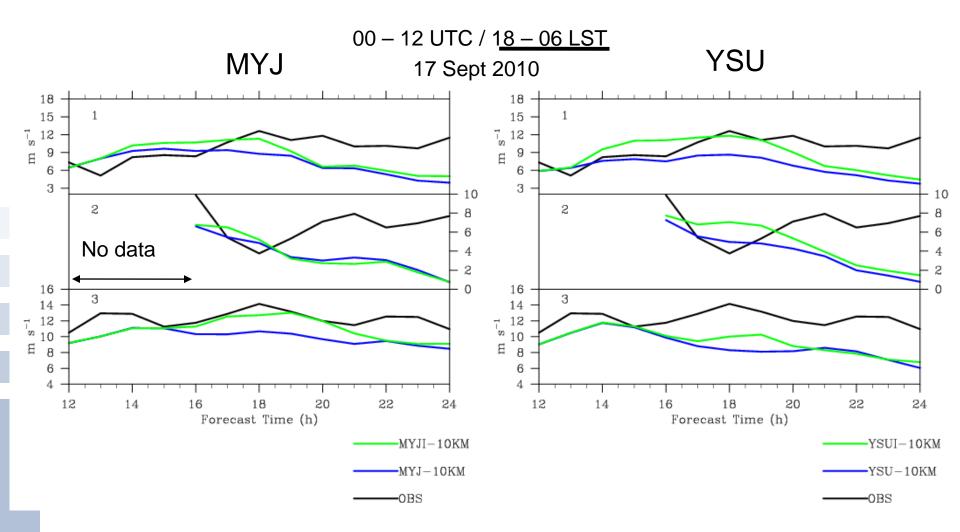




^{*80} m AGL

Turbine level wind speed* (Model vs Obs) 10 km run

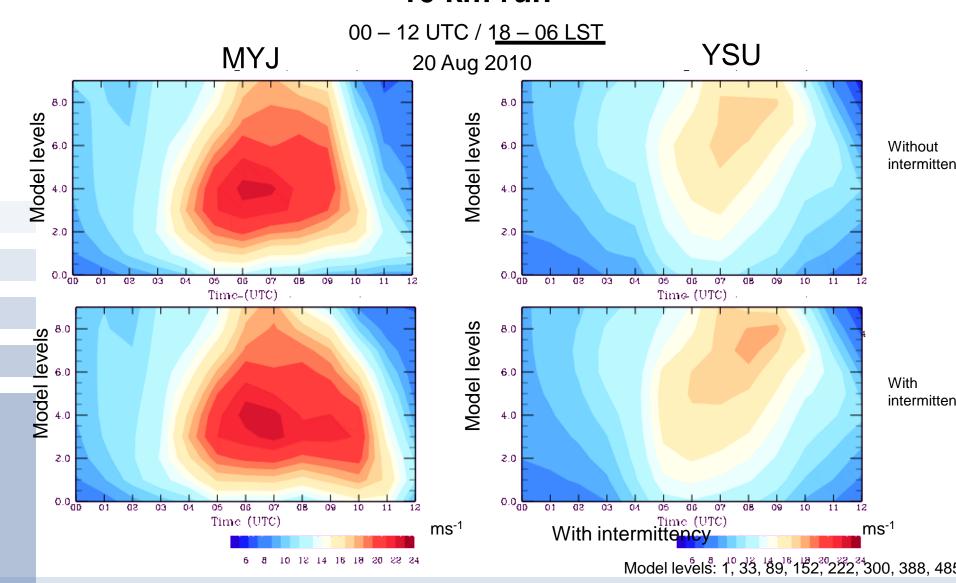




^{*80} m AGL

Vertical cross section of wind speed with and without Intermittency 10 km run





Conclusions



- ▶ Van de Wiel et al (2003) criteria for turbulent intermittency positively impacts hub height WRF wind speed forecasts.
- ▶ The wind speed increases over 3 wind farm sites.
- Clear improvements evident at 30 and 10 km resolution.
- ▶ The improvement evident for MYJ and YSU schemes.
- LLJ jet core speeds increase + descends somewhat.



Future Work

- Impact of increased vertical & horizontal resolution
- Extend study using other PBL schemes (MYNN, Q
- Sensitivity experiments (e.g., time series length).